

SEC

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.
With due observance of thy goodly seat,
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply
Thy latest words. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Thus we debate
The nature of our seats, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
Whatever be the manner of the world's end, most cer-
tain it is an end it shall have, and as certain that then we shall
appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every man may
receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whe-
ther it be good or evil. *Hakewill on Providence.*
3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.
It were enough in reason to succour with victuals, and
other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by necessity to seek a
new seat, or to direct them unto a country able to receive
them. *Raleigh.*
O earth, how like to heav'n! if not prefer'd
Most justly, seat worthier of gods, as built
With second thoughts, reforming what was old! *Milton.*
In Alba shall fix his royal seat;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*
Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy seat,
And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*
The promis'd seat of empire shall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*
4. Situation; site.
The fittest and the easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war,
The rather for their seat, being next borderers
On Italy. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, committeth
himself to prison. *Bacon.*
A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops heaves, were
piled down to make a seat for his new building. *Hayward.*
It followeth now that we find out the seat of Eden; for in
it was Paradise by God planted. *Raleigh.*
To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.
The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a
warm debate. *Arbutnot.*
2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.
Thus high was king Richard seated. *Shak. R. III.*
Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories to inhume
Belus or Serapis their gods, or seat
Their kings. *Milton.*
A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see
others of the same species seated above them in a sort of per-
fection. *Pope.*
3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle.
Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the
southern undiscovered continent, because they had seated them-
selves in Nova Guiana. *Raleigh.*
By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were,
in truth, to be as unfortunately seated on the earth as Mercury
is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or
obscurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Watson.*
4. To fix; to place firm.
Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature. *Shak. Macbeth.*
From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the seated hills. *Milton.*
SE'WARD. *adv.* [from *sear*, Saxon.] Towards the sea.
The rock rush'd seaward with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*
SE'CANT. *n. f.* [from *seans*, Latin; *seant's*, Fr.] In geometry, the
right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and
meeting with another line called the tangent without it. *Dict.*
To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fel-
lowship in any affair.
SECE'DER. *n. f.* [from *secede*.] One who discovers his disap-
probation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.
To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [from *seerno*, Latin.] To separate finer from
grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the
body.
Birds are commonly better meat than beasts, because their
flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secereth* more subtilly.
Bacon's Natural History.
The pituite or mucus *secernd* in the nose and windpipe, is
not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for
defending those parts, from which it is *secernd*, from exco-
riations. *Arbutnot.*
SECE'SSION. *n. f.* [from *secessio*, Latin.]
1. The act of departing.
The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from the
earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemi-
sphere. *Brown.*
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SEC

- SE'CLE. *n. f.* [from *seculo*, French; *seculum*, Latin.] A century.
Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life-time, and
part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said
that three generations make one *seculo*, or hundred years in the
genealogies. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
To SECL'UDE. *v. a.* [from *secludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to
shut up apart; to exclude.
None is *secluded* from that function of any degree, state, or
calling.
Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *seclude* from
us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by
precept and commination, but with difficulties and impossibi-
lities. *Decay of Piety.*
The number of birds described may be near five hundred,
and the number of fishes, *secluding* shell-fish, as many; but if
the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number.
Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding*
all entrance of cold. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*
SE'COND. *n. f.* [from *secundus*, French; *secundus*, Latin.] It is ob-
servable that the English have no ordinal of two, as the Latins
and the nations deriving from them have none of *duo*. What
the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequi*, the Saxons term *oþer*, or
æftera.
1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.
Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Not needed to be warn'd a second time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*
2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.
I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of
partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in
the Christian world. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much less. *Milton.*
My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*
Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain,
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a second rate. *Addison.*
By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. *Pope.*
Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country, like birds
of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments
are at an end. *Swift.*
SE'COND-HAND. *n. f.* Possession received from the first pos-
sessor.
SE'COND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original;
not primary.
Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a
second-hand or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*
They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a
great family. *Swift to Gay.*
A SE'COND-HAND. In imitation; in the second place or order;
by transmission; not primarily; not originally.
They pelted them with satyrs and epigrams, which perhaps
had been taken up at first only to make their court, and at
second-hand to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*
In imitation of preachers at *second-hand*, I shall transcribe
from Bruyere a piece of rallery. *Tatler.*
Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but at *second-hand*. *Swift.*
SE'COND. *n. f.* [from *secundus*, French; from the adjective.]
1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend
him.
Their *seconds* minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magic them supplied;
And fought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms
To have their cautes tried. *Dryden's Nymphs.*
Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toll
and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds*. *Addison.*
Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of
opinion. *Watson.*
2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.
He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmi-
ties in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first
onset. *Watson.*
Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on
without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Cellar.*
3. A second minute, the second division of an hour by sixty; the
sixtieth part of a minute.
Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the
space of sixteen *second* minutes, though one of these flames
alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at
most thirty *seconds*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

SEC

- Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second* minute of
time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 Eng-
lish miles. *Locke.*
To SE'COND. *v. a.* [from *secundus*, Fr. *secundo*, Lat. from the noun.]
1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as
a maintainer.
The authors of the former opinion were presently *seconded*
by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the
form of church polity, which they fought to bring in, should
be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took
first an exception against the difference between church polity
and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hooker.*
Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. *Shak. Henry VI.*
I to be the power of Isaac's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,
Offering to combat thee his champion bold,
With th' utmost of his godhead *seconded*. *Milton.*
Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature *seconds* all his soft desires. *Rescramon.*
If in company you offer something for a jest, and no body
seconds you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste;
but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*
In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce;
Yet serves to *second* too many other ills. *Pope.*
2. To follow in the next place.
You some permit
To *second* ills with ills. *Shakspere.*
Having formerly discours'd of a marital voyage, I think
it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary rela-
tions concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*
He saw his guleful act
By Eve, though all unwitting, *seconded*
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Sin is usually *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits
one sin in place, but he commits another to defend himself.
South's Sermons.
SE'COND Sight. *n. f.* The power of seeing things future, or
things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish
islanders.
As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a
fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with
a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen be-
fore. *Addison's Freeholder.*
SE'COND sighted. *adj.* [from *second sight*.] Having the second
sight.
Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for
their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second*
sighted, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. *Add.*
SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *secondarily*.] In the second degree;
in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in
the first intention.
These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards,
though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a
floping motion. *Digby.*
He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to
the honour of saints, at least *secondarily*. *Stillfleet.*
It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melanco-
lick blood, or *secondarily* out of the drugs and remainder of a
phlegmonous or cedematous tumour. *Harvey.*
SE'CONDARINESS. *n. f.* [from *secondarily*.] The state of being
secondary.
That which is peculiar and discriminative, must be taken
from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception. *Narr.*
SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [from *secondarius*, Latin.]
1. Not primary; not of the first intention; not of the first
rate; next to the first.
Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences
are as four. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Wherefore there is moral right on the one hand, no *se-
condary* right can discharge it. *Leffrange.*
Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together
this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the
North over the empty space, and bancheth the earth upon
nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real
cause to the *secondary*. *Bentley.*
If the system had been fortuitously formed by the conven-
ing matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the pla-
nets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way
from the West to the East, and that in the same plane? *Bentl.*
2. Acting by transmission or deputation.
That we were form'd then, say'st thou? and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by talk transfer'd
From father to his son? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are seen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *secondary* pow'r
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

SEC

3. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the
discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of
the small pox or measles. *Quincy.*
SE'CONDARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.
SE'CONDARY. *adv.* [from *second*.] In the second place.
First she hath disobeyed the law, and *secondly* trespassed
against her husband. *Ecclesi. xxiii. 23.*
First, metals are more durable than plants; and *secondly*,
they are more solid and hard. *Bacon.*
The house of commons in Ireland, and, *secondly*, the privy
council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. *Swift.*
SE'COND RATE. *n. f.* [from *second* and *rate*.]
1. The second order in dignity or value.
They call it thunder of the *second rate*. *Addison's Ovid.*
2. It is sometimes used adjectively, one of the second order. A
colloquial license.
He was not then a *second rate* champion, as they would have
him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*
SE'CRECY. *n. f.* [from *secret*.]
1. Privacy; state of being hidden.
That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent *secrecy*. *Shak. Henry VI.*
The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*
in nature's book of infinite *secrecies*,
A little can I read. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
2. Solitude; retirement.
Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompany'd, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a ra-
tional mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man
must first extinguish and put out the great light within him,
his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off
the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, be-
fore he can be alone. *South's Sermons.*
3. Forbearance of discovery.
It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather
secrecy is commanded than outward shew; whereas that being
the publick act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more
care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*
4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.
SE'CRET. *adj.* [from *secretus*, French; *secretus*, Latin.]
1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private.
The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those
things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deutr. xxix. 29.*
2. Retired; private; unseen.
Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though *secret* the retire. *Milton.*
And I perhaps am *secret*.
3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.
Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
4. Unknown; not discovered: as, a *secret* remedy.
5. Privy; obscene.
SE'CRET. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]
1. Something studiously hidden.
Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets*. *Shaksp.*
There is no *secret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezek. xxviii.*
We not to explore the *secrets* ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*
2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.
All blest *secrets*,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*
The Romans seem not to have known the *secret* of paper-
credit. *Arbutnot.*
3. Privacy; secrecy.
Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. *Prov. ix. 17.*
In *secret*, riding through the air she comes. *Milton.*
To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.
Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the
secreting of their consultations. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. f.* [from *secretaire*, Fr. from *secretary*.] The
office of a secretary.
SE'CRETARY. *n. f.* [from *secretaire*, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One
entrusted with the management of business; one who writes
for another.
Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*. *Shaksp.*
That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with
the *secretries*, and employed men of ambassadors. *Bacon.*
Cottington was *secretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*
To SE'CRETE. *v. a.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]
1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To secrete; to separate.
SE'CRETION. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]
1. That part of the animal economy that consists in separating
the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid secreted.
SE'CRETIOUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by ani-
mal secretion.
23 L They